

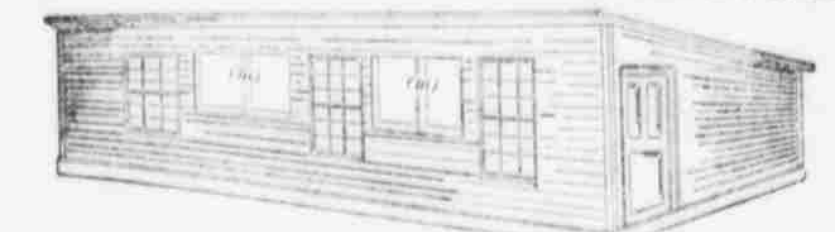
DESIGN FOR POULTRY HOUSE TO ACCOMMODATE 125 FOWLS

Arrangement Shown in Illustration Will be Found Ideal for Protection of Fowls During Most Severe Weather—Egg Production Should be Plentiful During Winter Months.

In response to a query for a design for a poultry house to accommodate 125 fowls, the Country Gentleman makes the following reply:

For 125 fowls, the arrangement of the house illustrated is ideal. It can be built on any farm; it will shelter and protect poultry in the coldest climate; and egg production should be plentiful in such a house during the coldest winter weather, providing the poultry are properly fed.

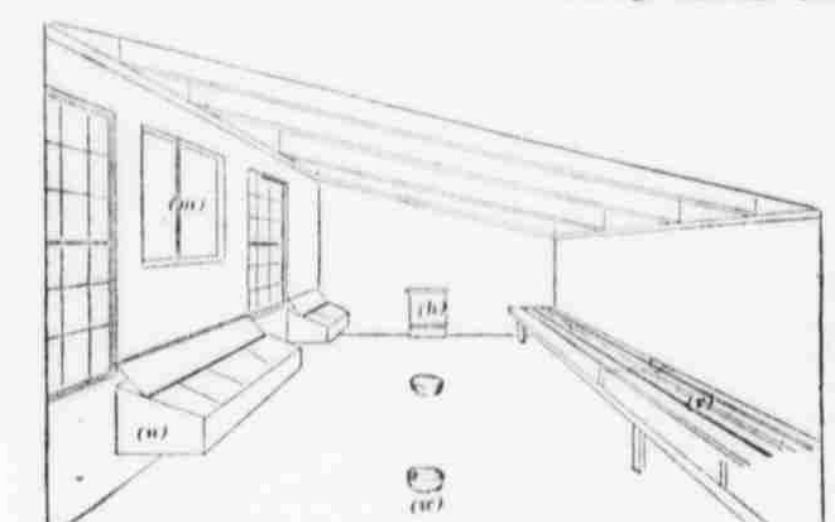
The building is 36 feet wide and 30 feet long; the elevation in front is ten feet and five in the rear. This gives a good fall for the roof and provides sufficient height for the roosting of the fowls. The windows in the front of the house have 18 panes of eight by ten glass in each. Between the windows are four openings four feet high and two and one-half wide. These openings are closed with frames covered with heavy muslin cloth. The outside of these, as well as the glass windows, are covered with half-inch mesh poultry netting. This is to prevent the poultry getting out and sparrows from flying through the window. During the summer the frames, which are hinged at the top on the inside, are turned up against the roof, permitting free circulation of air. When air is required, the win-



Elevation of Poultry House—30 Feet Long, 36 Feet Wide. Window Openings (m) Are Four Feet High and Five Long; This is Divided, Each Frame Being Two by Two and One-Half Feet.

ventilation through the muslin curtains is beneficial to the poultry. The muslin shields from wind currents or drafts, but permits a free circulation of air throughout the building and prevents dampness gathering on the walls.

Flushing Ewes.
Flushing the ewes is a practice followed out by the best English sheep-farmers. This practice is also followed by some American farmers. As high a percentage of lambs as possible is desired. Flushing tends to make the ewes more sure as breeders, and also results in more twins. The breeding ewes usually run on pasture after their lambs are weaned, and thus do not maintain a high condition. Two



Interior View, Showing Roosts and Dropping Board (r), Water Pans (w), Nests (n), Muslin Front Window (m).

dows can be lowered from the top. The fowls can go in and out either through the main door at the end or opening may be cut through the front or rear of the building.

In the rear are roosts sufficient for 125 fowls. The four roosts occupy 24 feet each, or 100 running feet of roost poles, allowing the proper proportion of space for each hen; this would provide for 125. At each end of the building is a food hopper with three compartments. In the middle of the floor are three large crocks for water. Water fountains or pans can be used. In the front of the building, underneath the muslin covered windows, are the nest boxes, 12 inches wide and 18 deep, providing one nest for every eight hens. If needed, more nests of the same kind can be built against the side walls.

The interior view shows plainly the construction of the nest boxes, which are raised from the floor, and have a slanting lid turned down at night to prevent the hens from roosting in or on the nests.

The roosts are elevated 30 inches above the floor. This allows the hens to get beneath the dropping board and under the nests as well. The dropping board beneath the roosts should be made of tongue-and-groove flooring, with the grain of the wood toward the front. This is more easily cleaned than if laid lengthwise. The dropping board is supported by feet which rest on the floor, and the roosts are set in grooves in the cross-pieces. A building like this is easily kept clean. The floor should be of cement. A good cement floor is always dry and clean. It should be well covered in winter with dry straw. In summer with sand or earth from the fields.

In caring for a building of this kind, the entire interior can be swept out with the broom. There are no crevices to harbor insects. The roost poles may be carried out for cleaning, and the entire dropping board sprayed with

PLOW UP WORN OUT PASTURES

Fields are Frequently so Foul That Summer Fallow is Required for Their Redemption.

(By C. MILLER)

It is well to have a good reason for everything and the main reason for plowing up pastures is when the forage plants become scarce and thin and weeds and grass are plentiful. It may be the expense of cultivation there is not the expense of raising the pasture with a good seed. This is a disadvantage as any other. The durability of pastures depends to a great extent to the clean state and good heart of the land when the seed is sown and also on the quality of the seed. Some are really perennial and permanent, others contain a great many weeds and all such pastures fall away in a few years.

Renovating may be attempted and

is often successful if begun in time, but as a rule nothing short of plowing up and recultivating makes really satisfactory permanent pasture. To say that a field has only been laid down a few years and cannot need renewal is not a strong reason for letting it go.

The condition of the pasture only can be taken as indicative of whether it should remain or be demolished. Some fields are so foul that a summer fallow is urgently needed in their redemption. I am not adverse to this course, though it means delay and if the fields are not actually overrun with noxious weeds, they may be broken up in the fall, cleaned as much as possible in the spring and persevere with in the succeeding year.

If land is plowed in the fall, harrowed in the spring, cleaned as much as possible and a grain crop with rather thick seedling introduced, the weeds will have experienced a severe setback by the fall and if carefully prepared for roots to follow, quite a new state of things will be experienced.

PURE BRED CATTLE FOR THE DAIRY.



Herd of General Purpose Devons.

It may not be within the power of every live stock breeder to stock his farm with pure bred cattle, but the least that can be done is to obtain a good, pure bred sire and by breeding him to the grade cows he will soon have a herd which from all appearance will resemble pure breeds.

It is natural to expect a pure bred cow to produce more milk than a grade, owing to the fact that her breeding has been carefully looked after for hundreds of years, to see that no beef type has been crossed with the milk-producing type, while the breeding of the grade cow has not been so carefully looked after. At the same time there are many grade cows which are as good producers as if they were pure bred.

The breeder of pure bred cattle has

the advantage over the breeder of grades, owing to the fact that he has an opportunity of marketing two classes of milk—the largest profit being in the raising of pure bred calves, as the milk of grades will bring as much on the market as the milk of pure breeds. The cost of raising a pure bred calf is no greater than the cost of raising a grade.

There is no particular market for the grade calf, excepting for veal, unless it be a nicely marked animal resembling a pure bred. In this event a nominal price may be asked for it, while the pure bred calf demands, if it be a good individual, a price which will warrant its care and feed, and then a handsome profit to the owner when sold.

NEED OF MORE FERTILIZERS

Amount That Can Profitably Be Used Depends Mainly on Condition of the Soil.

We use millions of dollars' worth of commercial fertilizers in the south every year. We should use ten times the amount we now use. However, our soil is not now in the proper mechanical condition to use more than we are now using.

The amount of commercial fertilizer that can be profitably used on soil depends mainly on the depth of the soil and the amount of humus in it. If the soil is thoroughly pulverized to from eight to fifteen inches deep and filled full of vegetable matter it will generally pay to apply as much as 1,000 pounds per acre. However, if we burn off the grass, trash, corn stalks and other vegetable matter and scratch the land about two inches deep it is not advisable to use more than 200 pounds per acre. Break the land deep this winter and turn under all the vegetable matter in sight and you will be ready to make a heavy application of fertilizer next spring.

G. H. Alfred

USE FOR VEGETABLE MATTER

Corn and Cotton Stalks, Grass, Oat and Pea Stubble Should Be Turned Under in Field.

It should be a disgrace to burn corn and cotton stalks, grass, trash, oat and pea stubble and other vegetable matter in the cultivated fields that can easily be turned under during the fall and winter. Keep the large plows and strong teams busy turning under vegetable matter this winter. And don't forget to plant a winter cover crop to reduce the leaching out of plant food to the minimum, reduce washing, furnish grazing and add vegetable matter to the soil.

Whitewash Formula.

The following is the United States government formula for making whitewash:

"Take a half bushel of slaked lime, slack it with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquor through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pints of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stir in white hot. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let stand a few days, covered as nearly airtight as possible. It can be colored by adding ochre, lamp black, ground keel or bluing to suit."

Telephone Indispensable.

The telephone has become the most highly prized aid to the truck grower and orchardist in marketing his produce. Every morning and evening it tells him just how many cars of vegetables or fruit in his section have been shipped to the various markets and what prices are being paid from day to day.

It warns him of frosts and storms, enables him to augment his field workers by drawing upon the oversupply of labor at other points and keeps him within as close touch with every detail of the industry in which he is interested as though he visited every farm in his district.

For Better Fairs.

Many of the county fairs enjoy a much better patronage than they deserve. The gamblers, the grafters and the questionable amusements have the right of way while the farm exhibits are placed in some out-of-the-way place. Such county fairs are certainly not fulfilling their mission of advancing the farming people and the farming interests. When our people fully make up their minds to thoroughly purge the fairs of the scum that now imposes on the public then we will have good fairs.

Loss in Handling Eggs.

The United States department of agriculture is the authority for the statement that the losses in handling eggs amount to \$45,000,000 annually, or 17 per cent. of the value of the eggs produced in the country every year. Practically all of the loss can be prevented by a systematic gathering and handling of the eggs.

TAKING CARE OF CORN CROP

Sled Cutter Found to Be More Satisfactory Than Harvester—Fodder Should Be Saved.

In years of scarcity of roughage like this all the corn fodder should be saved. In some localities this is done almost every year, while in others it goes to waste. Anyone who expects to save and handle corn fodder without a great deal of work will be disappointed.



Sled Cutter.

appointed, but there are some short cuts that will lessen the labor.

We have never found the corn harvester satisfactory in this section, says a writer in the Homestead. Most of the corn is cut by hand. The most satisfactory method I have ever practiced was to tie up the saddles at the places where the shock was wanted and cut the two rows by hand, then use a one-horse sled cutter if the corn were standing well.

Start in at one end, and as you reach a shock stop and set up the sled. A row of corn may be cut through almost as fast as a horse can walk. The cutter herewith illustrated is simply a sled with an old saw blade secured at the proper angle. Two men can operate a double cutter, which is made the same way, except there is a blade on each side. When the shocks are finished, let them stand a day or two unless it is stormy, then draw tight with a rope, and tie with twine.

How to Grow Spinach.

The raising of spinach is growing fast in the south, and it is a very fine vegetable. It is not very difficult to grow. The seed is sown in both fall and spring. It should be sown rather thickly and in rows about one foot apart. When frost time is near cover the plants about three inches with hay or leaves. By the time the seed can be sown in the spring the crop that has been kept in good condition through the winter will be ready for use.

To follow the crop thus wintered, seed should be sown in the same manner as early as the soil can be worked, and another sowing may be made two weeks later. The round seeded variety is better for winter sowing and the prickly seed for spring. About four ounces of seed is enough for ordinary wants for either season's sowing.

Good Fertilizer.

Every ton of cowpea hay contains \$7.50 worth of fertilizer, every ton of cotton seed contains \$18.50, an acre of corn that produces 50 bushels, both stalk and grain, \$18.50. Such crops should be fed to good stock, the manure saved and put on the land. The stock should be kept under sheds and in stables when possible and plenty of bedding furnished to absorb all the liquid manure.

Food for the Growing Calf.

Growing calves should have such food as insures growth. Fat is not needed in the dairy calf. The food in winter should be clover, hay, oats or bran; bright straw may be fed also, and roots for variety. Keep the calves comfortable, summer and winter, and growth will follow as a natural result.

The Early Maturing Pig.

Early maturity is one essential in the profitable growing of pigs. Pure bred animals mature more quickly than do scrubs, and they make larger growth on a smaller amount of feed. It is just as easy to raise pure bred hogs as other kinds, and the profits are greater, besides affording more satisfaction.

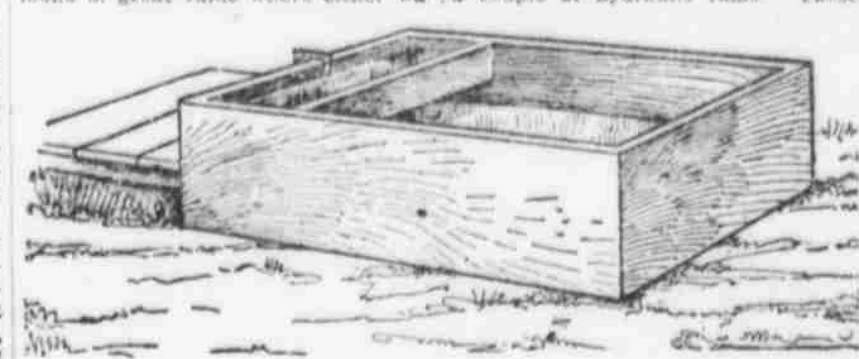
Remedy for Worms.

Concerning a remedy for worms in a colt, give one ounce turpentine in half a pint raw linseed oil at a dose three times a day for two days. Do not work horse while under treatment.

COMBINATION TANK AND TROUGH FOR SHEEP, HORSES AND CATTLE

Illustration Shows Convenient Addition Which Will Eliminate One Great Difficulty and Will be Found of Much Value Where Water Is Pumped by Hand, Engine or Wind Mill.

Frequently a simple method of watering stock will mean much on many farms, especially where horses, cattle and sheep drink from the same trough. Large tanks do not permit sheep to drink unless the tank is full, therefore, if cattle and horses lower the water in the tank so it is only a quarter of half full the sheep will be unable to reach it. The illustration shows a convenient addition, says the Orange Judd Farmer. This will be found of great value where either water



Drinking Trough for Sheep in Water Tank.

ter is pumped by hand, by gasoline engine or wind power. A small trough is sent in the end in which the water is pumped, and as it overflows it runs into the larger tank. A raised platform at this end will make it possible for sheep to reach into the tank. Where hand power is required and the tank is nearly empty, without this convenience it would be necessary to pump the tank nearly full in order that sheep might reach the water, whereas by this method they will be able to drink at once. The same is true in the use of wind power. As soon as the pump begins to work, the sheep have access to the water.

This method is used with great success in Conedale farm in Winona county, Minn. In this case the water source is a large spring and the power a couple of hydraulic rams. These rams work night and day, year in and year out, and the inflow is adjusted as shown in the illustration. Of course, there is a continual flow of water in the tank, but there is an outlet which permits the water to run from this tank into another one in another yard at a lower level. Though simple in construction this attachment will mean a great deal in watering stock.

BEST WAY TO TOP DRESS GRAIN

Should be Done During the Fall Months to Afford Proper Protection for Roots of Crop.

If grain is to be top dressed, the work should be done in the fall, as it is very necessary to have the grain deep-rooted with sufficient top to protect the roots. Haul and spread direct from wagon or cart when the ground is dry enough to haul over. The manure should be fine and well rotted.

Clean, mellow ground should be seeded to grass at the time of drilling and sown to clover in the spring. The early seeded grain nearly always gives the best yield. Rather than haul drilled to grain should be top dressed with long straw manure. If manure cannot be had spread straw or leaf mold from the woods. A thin covering will protect the grain and grass, and when rotted will help to keep the soil moist and cool during the hot weather. Straw is worth fully \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton to spread over the grain. All straw not wanted for feeding and bedding should be used for top-dressing grain and grass. Where the land is not too rolling and the snows are not too heavy, there is no better way to use the winter manure than to haul it out, and when the weather is suitable and the ground is in condition to haul over and spread it on either the grain or grass fields. Much of the value of manure is wasted when it is piled in the yard, exposed to heavy rains and snows. There is little loss when spread over sod land.

SUPPORT FOR CELLAR DOOR

Excellent Device Is Shown in Illustration for Use When Passage-Way Is Wanted Open.

The illustration shows a self-opening and self-closing support for a cellar door. One-half of the door is shown opened and resting on the support A.



Support for Door.

The other half shows the support fastened in place. It is very simple to make and attach.

Use a strip of wood for the support, seven-eighths by two inches, with the required length to allow the door to rest at the height wanted when open. Fasten two blocks with screws, one on each door as shown, and attach a

NEED OF LIME ON SOME SOILS

There Is but One Sure Way of Making Known the Fault and That Is by Practical Trial.

There is only one sure way of determining whether a soil needs lime and that is by trial. An application of lime over a whole field would be a waste of both time and money if the field were not in need of such an application. It is suggested that the farmer who has not already proved for himself whether his soils need lime would better conduct a few simple experiments at different points on his farm.

A few barrels of lime or a few tons of limestone would not cost a great deal and the labor of treating a strip with lime or ground limestone here and there across different fields in which crops were to be grown or so treat a small area here and there, at different points in the fields in which crops are to be grown, would involve

NOTED EDITOR DEAD

Pulitzer One of America's Foremost Publishers.

Although Stricken Blind Over Twenty Years Ago He Since Editorially Directed His Two Big Daily Newspapers.

Charleston, S. C.—Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, died recently on board his yacht, Liberty, in the harbor here. He had been ill only about 48 hours and until just before he died it was believed that the illness was only a slight indisposition. His passing removed one of the greatest newspaper publishers of the age.

Late one afternoon 23 years ago, Joseph Pulitzer, then but forty-two years old, was leaning on the rail of a yacht as the boat was standing out of the harbor and into the Black sea, looking toward the setting sun through eyes which for years had been strained, when he was stricken blind.

And for the last 20 years almost up to the moment of his death—he has been in constant touch with the morning and evening editions of his New York World and his Post-Dispatch of St. Louis, personally during his short and infrequent visits to Manhattan and by telegraph or cable while cruising here and abroad on his yacht.

Of late years he has spent most of his days aboard his palatial yacht, surrounded by a corps of readers and secretaries, who read the newspapers to him carefully and then carried out his orders. It was an ordinary occurrence for him to wake up his staff aboard the yacht at two or three o'clock in the morning to aid him in some work he had suddenly thought of.

Mr. Pulitzer was sixty-four years old. Besides three sons, Mr. Pulitzer



Joseph Pulitzer.

leaves two daughters, Miss Edith Pulitzer and Miss Constance Pulitzer. Mr. Pulitzer's entry into New York journalism occurred in 1852, when he bought the World, then a paper of small circulation.

Prior to his debut as a newspaper man in 1870 Mr. Pulitzer had, for five years, worked in various capacities. Going to St. Louis at the close of the Civil war, after having been mustered out of the First New York cavalry after a year's service, he obtained his first employment as a deckhand on a ferryboat.

Afterward he did manual work on the levee, then became a hostler in the Benton barracks, and later became a waiter in a cafe.

Following this he had a place as a coachman, and through part of the cholera epidemic in the latter sixties he was a grave digger.

COW IS TAKEN FOR A YEGG

Grassville Has Nothing on Sleuths in Sheridan, Pa., for Valor and Presence of Mind.

Sheridan, Pa.—The good people of this place have been troubled for months by a gang of safe crackers. Extra policemen have been appointed and thirty-four citizens have been deputized to respond at the call of an alarm bell. Jump into their boots and shoot to kill the first prowler they see. Recently an officer saw a dark object walking toward the door of the First National bank.

"Safe blowers, by heck!" he soliloquized. "Halt!" demanded the bluecoat. There was no reply. Without wasting another moment, the police ran to a fire engine house and rang the bell. Thirty deputized citizens and police responded to the alarm.

"There he is, trying to get into the bank," shouted the policeman who gave the alarm. Thirty shots rang out simultaneously, and the robber at the bank door fell under the shower of bullets. The sleuths had killed Peter Shaghenes's Jersey cow.

Mother Dug Grave for Boys.

Argo, Colo.—Just as she finished digging a grave for her three boys, Mrs. Anna Cove was taken in charge and sent to the County hospital. She had borrowed a spade from a neighbor and told him she was going to dig a grave for her children and bury them alive. He watched her until the grave was ready, and then notified the police. The woman had dressed the boys for the occasion.

Laughs at Show Till He Dies.

South Weymouth, Mass.—Literally splitting his sides with laughter while witnessing a comic opera in a Boston theater, Thomas M. Ryan, of this place, ruptured a blood vessel and died.

Train Cuts Off Sleeper's Hat.

Keweenaw, Ill.—William McGee, a peddler, fell asleep in the railroad yard and lay so close to the track that a passing train cut off his hat and chopped a serious fur on the back of his head. McGee did not realize